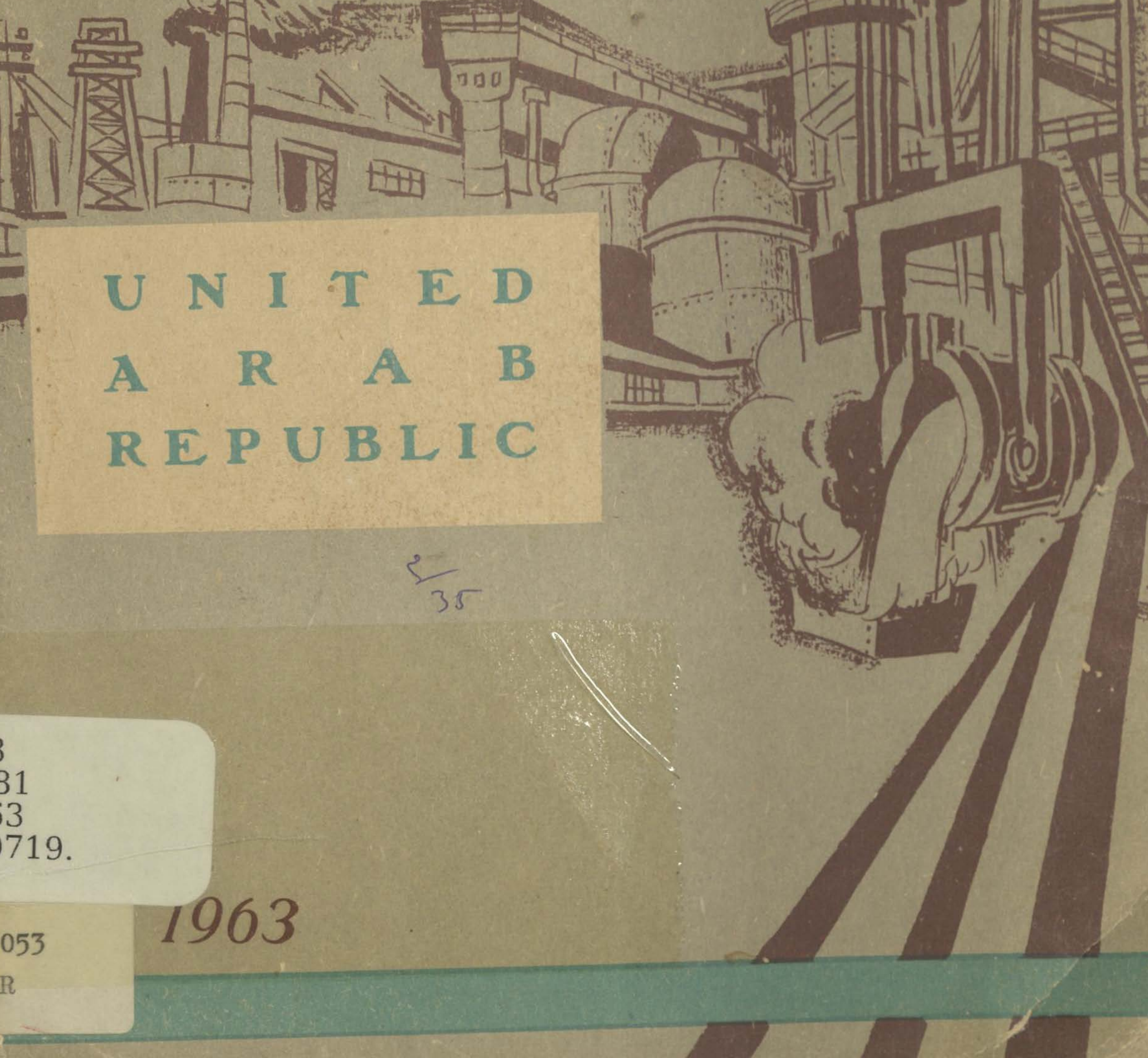


# UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

1963

# U.A.R.

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## THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The U.A.R. is situated at the north-eastern corner of the African Continent. It is 386,000 square miles in area and it constitutes the main pass linking the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean from one side and both the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean from the other side. According to the 1960 census, its population totals 26.1 million. Its main cities are Cairo 3,346,000 persons, Alexandria 1,513,000, Port Said 244,000 and Aswan 358,000.

# *Economic Policy*

The U.A.R. has taken gigantic steps towards a strong national policy, orientating production in favour of all classes of people and planning the country's economy.

The First Five Year Programme (July 1960 - June 1965) is part of the general plan to double the national income in ten years. It also aims not only to increase the national income, and develop its progress, but also to distribute it fairly among all citizens. All this can be realised through accelerating the rate of national economic development and directing production in all economic spheres harmoniously to lead to an incessant increase in income, abridge income disparities and secure the participation, efforts and funds of all members of the society in developing the country's national resources. This will obviously help the U.A.R. benefit from these resources in raising the standard of living and building a cooperative socialist democratic society in which

public and private capital participate for the good of all.

The general framework of the First Five Year Programme (1960-1965) can be summarised in the following :

— Total investments required for the projects included in the Plan are estimated at about L.E. 1697 million.

— Production in the last years of the Plan will reach L.E. 3601 million, compared with L.E. 2525 million in the year 1959/60.

— National income will be raised from L.E. 1282 million to L.E. 1795 million, an increase of L.E. 513 million of which L.E. 267 million will accrue from electricity and industry.

— The volume of consumption will increase from L.E. 876 million to L.E. 1,086 million.

— The civilian labour force will increase from about 7.5 million persons to approximately 8.4 million.

— Savings should increase from L.E. 404 million to L.E. 707 million.

# *Financial Policy*

The State public budget has steadily developed to realise the country's national objectives.

The rate of public expenditures reached about L.E. 779 million in the 1961/62 budget, compared with some L.E. 235 million in the 1951/52 budget . This rapid expansion in public expenditures was necessitated by the country's desire to develop its economy in connection with industry, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, communications, transport, the utilisation of latent resources, electric projects and the High Dam and the provision of public services, housing and other utilities.

The 1962/63 budget estimates have been mapped out in a way that would clearly show the activities of the public sector and the companies affiliated to it. Both expenditure and income have been estimated at

about L.E. 2351 million. After deducting the budgets of the companies affiliated to the public sector, the volume of the U.A.R. general budget for the current year (expenditure and income) will amount to about LE. 1463 million, which is the biggest budget throughout the country's history.

# *Major Projects*

**1 — THE HIGH DAM**

**2 — THE NEW VALLEY**

**3 — THE QATTARA DEPRESSION**

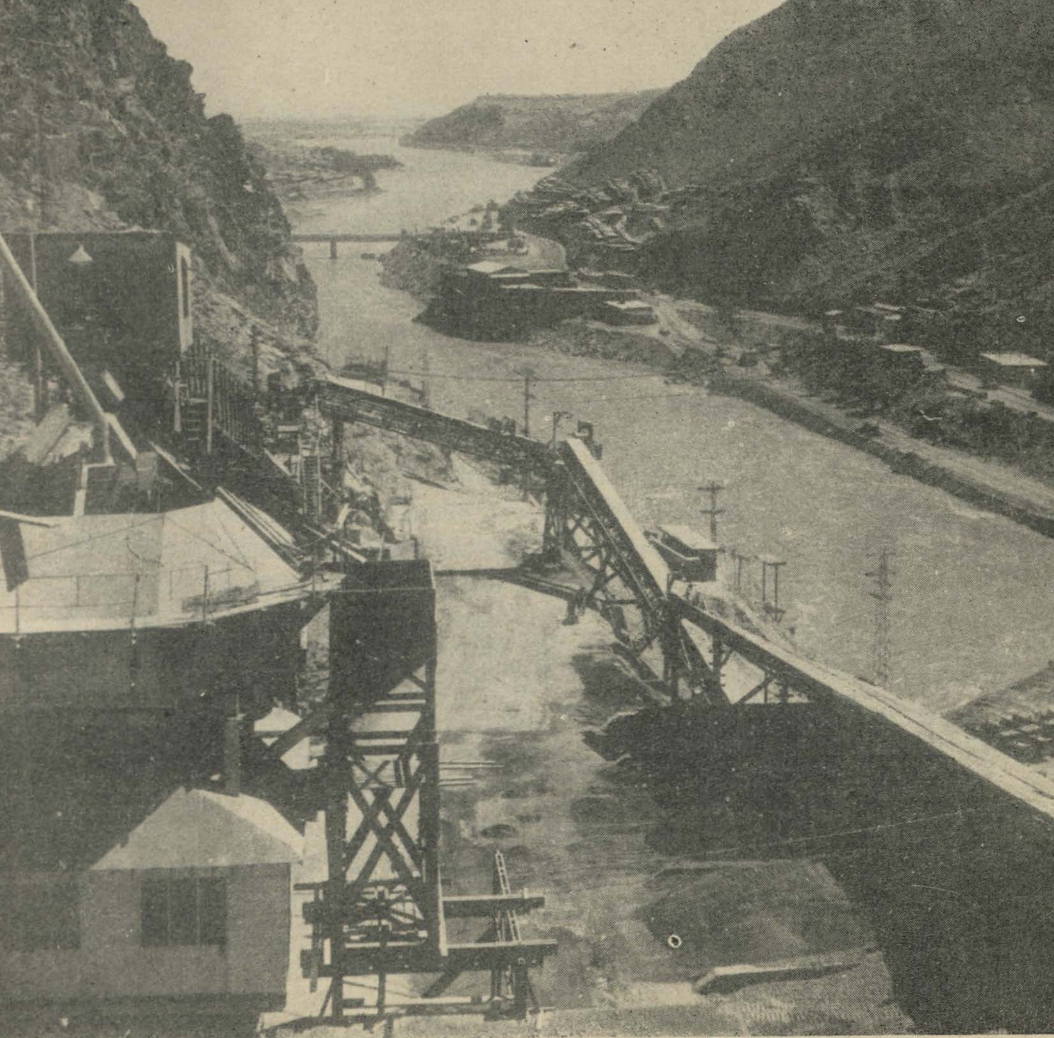
Work on the construction of the High Dam project, seven kilometres south of the existing Dam of Aswan, began on January 9, 1960. The project consists of three main parts : the principal dam, the front partial reservoir and the rear partial reservoir.

The High Dam will be an artificial mountain of granite, 111 metres in height and 1000 metres in width at the base. The breadth of the road above the Dam is 32 metres and its length will be 3500 metres. Materials used in the construction of the Dam are estimated at about 40 million cubic metres, or 16 times the size of the greater Pyramid. The Dam will reserve water at a height of 182 metres, thus storing 130 billion cubic metres and constituting the greatest artificial lake in

the world being 500 kilometres in length with an average breadth of about 8 kilometres and an area of 4000 square kilometres.

The purpose of this project is to store waters exceeding the country's requirements in years when water is abundant for use during years with low water level, so that the water discharge can cope with the demand of agriculture in all seasons. A hydro-electric power station will be installed at the Dam with an annual productive capacity of 10 billion K.W.H.

Construction of the principal dam is expected to be accomplished by the year 1968 and the hydro-electric power station will be put into operation in 1970. The total cost of the construction of the Dam and the projects affiliated to it amount to approximately L.E. 415 million. Of this sum L.E. 213 million will be spent on constructing the Dam itself, installing the power station and extending electricity networks. On its completion, the project will increase the national income by about L.E. 234 million. Of this amount L.E. 63 million will result from implementing the agricultural expansion programme under which about one million feddans more will be cultivated and the irrigation of agricul-



tural land in Upper Egypt will be changed from the basin to the perennial system. The sum of L.E. 56 million will result from executing the scheme securing the country's water requirements for irrigating the land already cultivated and the land to be reclaimed, improving the drainage system and cultivating 700.000 feddans in rice. About L.E. 15 million will be yielded from improving inland navigation and protecting the country against the danger of floods. This will be in addition to L.E. 100 million, the income expected from the production of electric energy. The project will add to Government revenues about L.E. 22 million in the form of taxes on reclaimed land and income from improved navigation and the High Dam electrification project.

The Dam will also provide the Sudan with many advantages. It will increase the Sudanese cultivable land three times, provide water necessary for irrigating land already cultivated and the land to be reclaimed and expand the use of dams and their waters for generating electricity.

## THE NEW VALLEY «AL WADY AL GADID»

The New Valley extends parallel to the River Nile along its Western bank and at a distance ranging between 200 and 400 kilometres. It is in the form of a series of depressions forming together a great valley extending from the south of Aswan to the Qattara Depression. It consists of about eight million feddans, 20 % of which can be easily cultivated due to the abundant subterranean water available in the clay alluvium and sandy-stoned stratum carrying water below the Valley.

Work is underway on reclaiming land in the Valley by digging wells, levelling the soil, establishing irrigation and drainage projects and washing the soil. This land will be cultivated after its reclamation prior to its distribution among the people.

Necessary measures have been taken to construct roads in the desert, establish airports, build towns and villages, provide an excellent stock of plants and animals and extract latent raw materials available there such as iron, coal and phosphate.

The New Valley project was put into effect in 1960 and by the year 1961/62 it produced considerable quantities of food-grains, vegetables, dates, and animal products.

**THE QATTARA DEPRESSION**

This depression is situated in the Western Desert, west of the Nile Delta at a distance of about 56 kilometres from the Mediterranean. Its area comes to about 19,500 square kilometres.

The cost of this project will be in the neighbourhood of L.E. 190 million. Its implementation will help the generation of hydro-electric power varying between 2750 and 1000 million K.W.H. Its price will range between 3 and 3.95 milliemes per K.W.H. The increase of the water level in the lake formed from the sea-water flowing into the Depression from the Mediterranean will raise the level of subterranean waters in the U.A.R. oases. Added to this will be the utilisation of the lake for fish-breeding and salt production.

# *Industry*

The United Arab Republic has become an industrial power, depending on her industrial production in coping with a great part of her requirements. Moreover high-quality products now compete with the best world products in international markets.



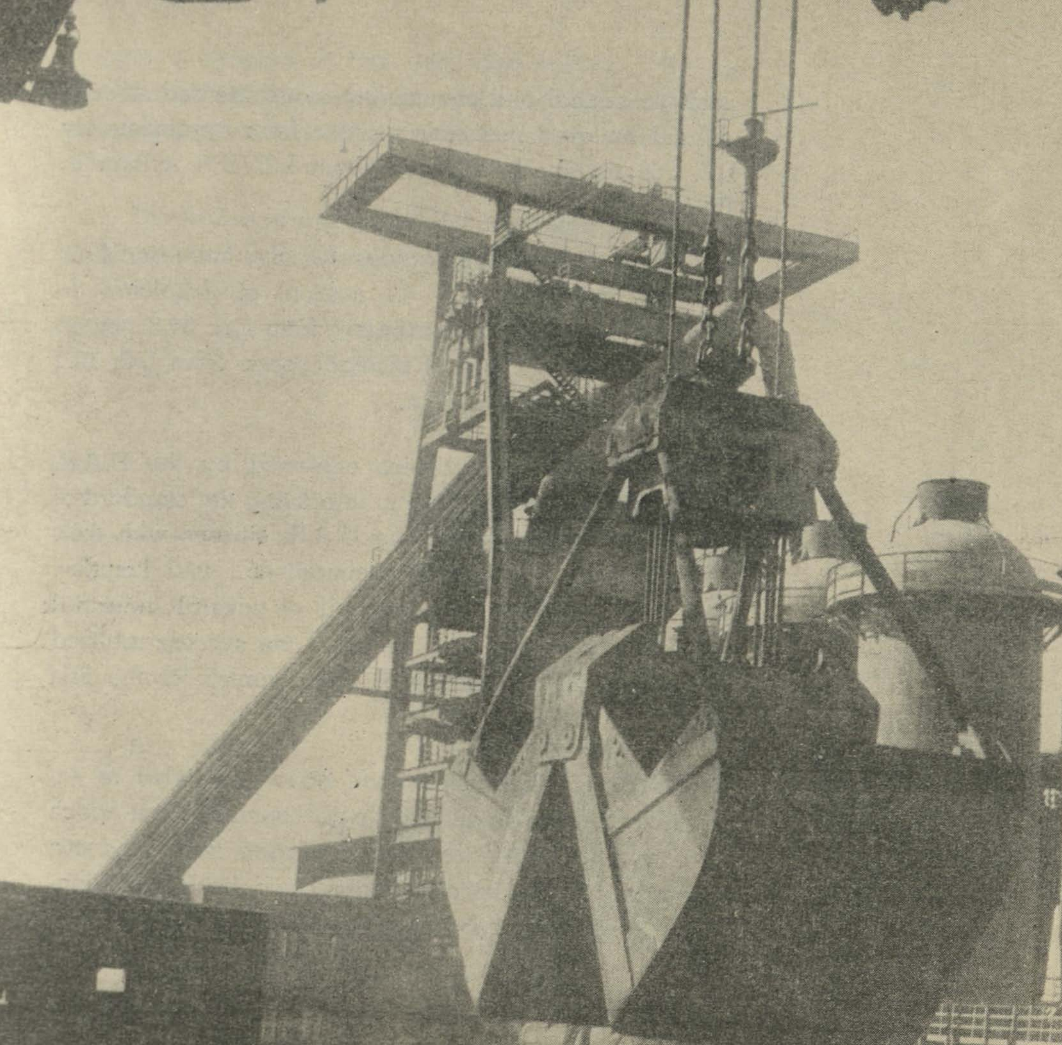
This progress has been achieved through the care and encouragement extended by the State to existing industries. It is also due to adopting a well-defined and planned industrial policy, technically and economically developed, and based on organised scientific study and comprehensive examination of the local industry's potentialities and the country's resources of physical and human wealth.

Accordingly, the First Industrialisation Plan was drawn up early in 1957 and was approved in November 1957. The Plan included industrial projects the value of which totalled, after adding the complementary

projects, some L.E. 330 million. In 1960, the Second Five Year Plan for industrialisation was drawn up. Its total cost, including the financial burdens left from the First Plan, is estimated at some L.E. 434 million. These burdens represent the investments allocated for industry in the First Plan for Economic and Social Development (July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1965).

As a result of efforts exerted by the State in the industrial field, investments in that sphere rose in the year 1961/62 to L.E. 109 million compared with L.E. 2 million in 1951/52. Results of the implementation of the industrial Plan have begun to be clearly manifested. A large increase in the value of industrial products has been realised together with a tangible rise in wages and profits, which had a conspicuous effect on the promotion of economic activity, the growth of national income and the provision of great sums of foreign exchange.

The total value of the industrial production rose from about L.E. 314 million in 1952 to some L.E. 879 million in 1962, while that of the production of processing industries — spinning, weaving and artificial fibres industries, as well as the materials used in food pro-



ducts, chemical and engineering industries and electrical and building materials — rose from approximately L.E. 266 million in 1952 to about L.E. 618 million in 1961.

The value of mining industries also increased from L.E. 3.6 million to L.E. 4.1 million, of petroleum industries (extraction and refinery) from L.E. 34.2 million to L.E. 76 million and of electric power from L.E. 10.1 million to L.E. 39.8 million.

The industrial progress achieved by the U.A.R. since 1952 has contributed to improving the standard of living and has provided the U.A.R. citizens with their requirements in essential commodities and luxuries. Our local markets are now full of several industrial products which make us proud of the success realised in making these products in our country for the first time.

Some of those industries have expanded to exporting the surplus production to countries from which until very recently we were importing such products. Foremost among these countries are : the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Switzerland to which we are now

exporting varieties of fine yarn and textiles. We are also exporting furniture, car tyres, fertilisers, cement, canned food and various raw materials to other countries.

The value of our exports of industrial products in 1962 reached L.E. 58 million compared with L.E. 14 million in 1952.

# *Spinning and Weaving Industry*



The Spinning and Weaving industry has realised self-sufficiency for the country in the production of cotton, woollen, silk and nylon fabrics as well as artificial fibres and readymade wear. The total value of production in that sector reached L.E. 264 million in 1962 against L.E. 85 million in 1952.

The great expansion and technical progress realised in this industry led to the export of about 34,000 tons of cotton yarn and fabrics in 1962 and to the conclusion of contracts providing for the export of more than 58,000 tons in 1963. Moreover, its high quality products have acquired a good reputation in world markets.

The State's policy is to expand the production of various varieties of cotton yarn, particularly the medium one (No. 24 to No. 60) for which there is a great demand abroad, the fine yarns (above No. 60) which

are required for fine poplin and linen fabrics as well as for thread for sewing and for fishing nets, whether for local consumption or export.

Similar interest has also been given to the woollen industry, so much so that experts claim that Egyptian woollen fabrics are now standing on equal footing with the best quality fabrics produced abroad. It has been possible to diversify the products of this industry by using the mohair, rabbits hairs and the fibres of dakron, nylon and orlon.

The woollen industry has paved the way for the carpet industry (hand-woven and machine woven) for which the best world designs have been provided. This led to the export of large quantities of carpets.



In 1962, the total production of woollen yarn reached 8,129 tons, fabrics 3,242 tons and blankets 1,826 tons, compared with 2000, 890 and 983 tons respectively in 1952.

Production of artificial and natural silk fibres increased from 2299 tons in 1952 to 8,112 tons in 1962, while that of silk fabrics rose from 36.1 million metres to 87.6 million metres. These products have entered new markets in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Austria, Italy, U.S.A. and other countries.

On the other hand, the nylon fibres and yarn industry has achieved tangible progress. The weaving industry was supplied with new varieties of yarn characterised by greater durability and resistance while nylon fibres were used in the carpet industry, as well as in the manufacture of oil-press fabrics.

Constant care is being given to the tricot industry, the linen textiles and the jute fabrics used in bags, sacks and bales. Modern tools have been provided and new units have been added to supply consumers with high quality varieties in these products competing with the best world products.

# *Food Industries*



Food industries are closely connected with the country's agricultural wealth. Consequently they directly affect the standard of the agricultural income. Thus, the State has taken special care to develop these industries to cope with the increasing requirements of local consumption and to export the surplus products to foreign markets. New industries have therefore been introduced for the first time, such as canned sardines and prawns, frozen shrimps, cooker cheese and oil extracted from the rice-waste husk. This is in addition to the expansion of existing industries, including those of sugar, pasteurised milk, canned food, aerated water, artificial cooking butter, dehydrated onions, cigarettes, alcohol, food pastes, sweets and chocolate.

The total value of production in the food industries

reached about L.E. 184 million in 1962 against L.E. 122 million in 1952.

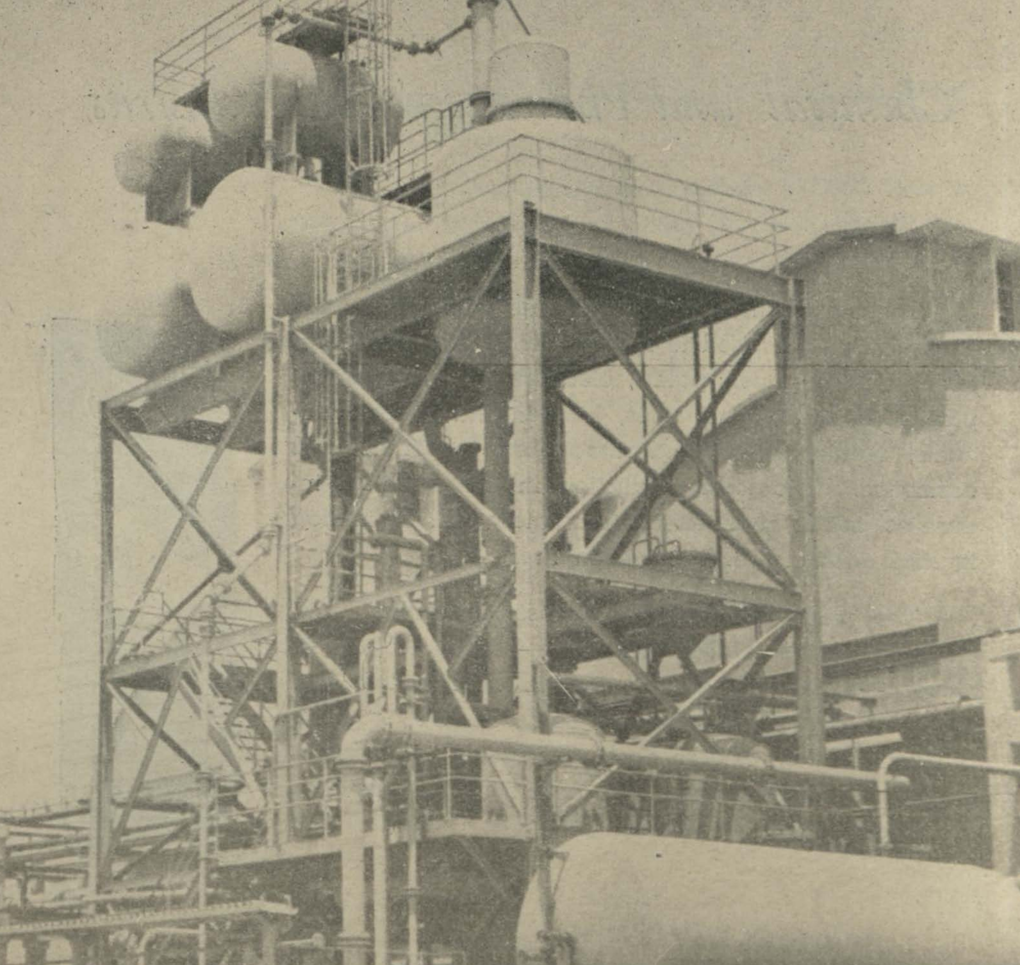
In 1962, this production reached 371,000 tons of raw sugar, 44,000 tons of sugar products, 69,000 tons of molasses 2,498 tons of canned vegetables and cereals, 1,298 tons of canned tomato-sauce, 4,326 tons of dehydrated vegetables, 3.1 million tins of sardine, 1,432 tons of frozen prawns, 40 tons of canned egg-yolk and 12,316 tons of pasteurised milk. A large portion of these products is exported to Europe, Africa and the U.S.A.

# *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries*

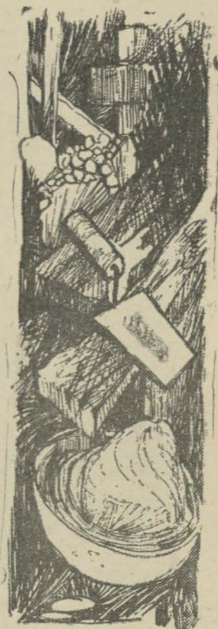
These industries now supply us with many products, which we used to import, such as fertilisers, acids, writing-paper, paints, cleaners, pressed wood, plastic products, cars' tyres, leather and rubber products, medicinal and pharmaceutical materials and cosmetics. The total production in the chemical industries' sector reached approximately L.E. 68 million in 1962 against L.E. 20.5 million in 1952.



The industry of rubber-tyres, conversion into leather and the leather products — shoes, bags and gloves — achieved great progress during the last eleven years. There was a good demand for these products in the Middle East, European and African countries. The perfume and cosmetics industry has also expanded.



# *Building Materials, Refractories and Glass Industry*



This industry includes several products foremost among which are : cement, gypsum, bricks, refractories, ceramics, porcelain, glass and asbestos products.

The total value of the various products of this industry, whose volume has tremendously grown, increased from about L.E. 9 million in 1952 to some L.E. 22 million in 1961. Moreover, new articles, which used to be imported from foreign countries, have also appeared. They include the household and sanitary materials of ceramics and porcelain, electric insulators, ceramic tiles, flat and English glass, glass used for medical purposes, and white, coloured and ferro-cement.

Egyptian cement is of a high quality. Quantities worth about L.E. 4 million of it were exported in 1961.

As a result of the encouragement extended to the glass industry and its products, local production increased from 12,000 tons in 1952 to 59,000 tons in 1962. A large proportion of these quantities was exported to neighbouring markets.

# *Engineering Industries*

These industries had no existence before 1954 except for a few minor products. Since the iron and steel industry is considered the main prop for the manufacture of all engineering products and because iron ore is abundantly available in the country, the Egyptian Iron and Steel Plant was therefore established. Its production in reinforced iron, iron lingots and iron sheets exceeded local consumption requirements and surplus began to find its way for export.



This led to the establishment of many other industries, including those of railway rails and wagons, refractories, steel and cast-iron foundries, iron and phosphoric cement, hard-hit metals, chains, steel pipes, nails, barrels made of corrugated iron, electric lines towers, metallic installations, metal furniture, motor-cars, tractors, diesel locomotives, bicycles, sewing machines, butagas stoves, cookers and geysers, transport equipment and workshop's tools.

The U.A.R. products in metal furniture and buta-gas stoves and cookers find demand in foreign markets.

**ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES**

Great interest has been taken in electrical industries for manufacturing equipment necessary for the distribution and utilisation of electric power as well as in wireless and electronic industries. Thus, important electric industries have been set up, foremost among which are those of transformers, motors, wires, cables, distribution boards, switches, refrigerators, airconditioning apparatuses, radio and television sets and telephone equipment. This is in addition to the industry of liquid batteries used in cars, telephones and the dried batteries used in pocket-lamps, transistors, telephones and other equipment.

The total value of our production in the engineering industries and electric products sector increased from L.E. 30.1 million in 1952 to L.E. 98 million in 1962.

# *Wood Industries*

Wood industries are contributing greatly to the U.A.R. industry. Thus, during the last ten years the State has taken special care to encourage and expand them and raise their standard. Accordingly, new industries for the manufacture of ply-wood, veneer, parquet and wooden spools and reels and sport materials, have been created.



The industry of furniture and building materials such as doors and windows is one of the well-established industries in the U.A.R., now exporting to the Middle Eastern countries.



# *Khan el Khalily Industries*

These products have been known by this name due to the fact that most of them are manufactured in the well-known ancient district of Khan El Khalily. They include camel-saddles, artistic leather products, hard-hit copper works, and wooden products inlaid with shells, ebony and enamel. These products are exported to foreign countries and sold to tourists visiting the U.A.R.

# *Industry of Palm Products*

In addition to the industrialisation of dates, an industry has been established to use palm-leaves in producing lace-straw baskets, waste-paper baskets, ropes, fans and fly-whisks at an annual productive capacity reaching 50,000 tons, apart from 21,000 tons used in upholstery, most of which is exported readily because of its high quality.



# *Mining Industries*



The U.A.R. has drawn up a comprehensive mining policy to search for metals and utilise them to provide industry with its requirements of raw materials, and export the surplus to foreign markets.

This interest in mining affairs led to a tangible increase in the production of mining materials such as phosphate, manganese and sulphur. It also led to the discovery of large quantities of iron-ore, coal, aluminium, copper, zinc, lead and other important raw-materials. Geological missions are touring the Egyptian deserts searching for other raw-materials.

The total value of our output in mining industries rose from L.E. 3.6 million in 1952 to L.E. 9.3 million in 1962. Exports of raw materials in 1962 reached about L.E. 4.2 million. They consisted mostly of phosphate, manganese, salt, gypsum, steatite, and iron pyrites.

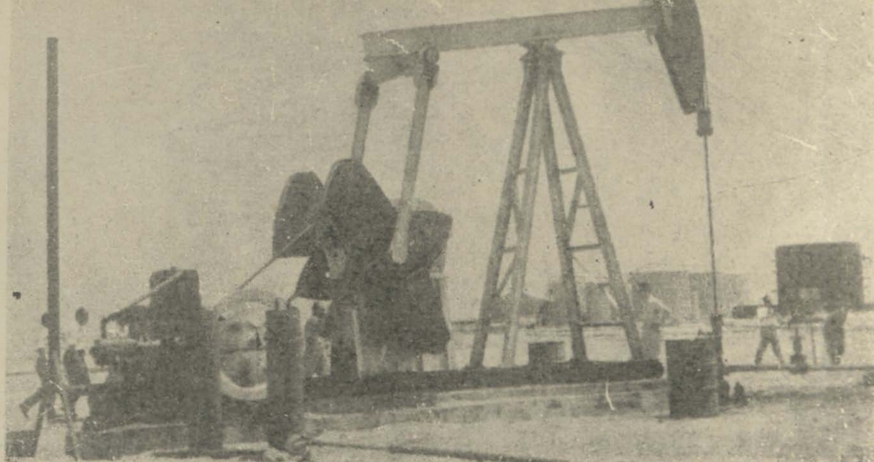
# *Petroleum Industries*

Oil was discovered in Egypt during the time of the Pharaohs, but only during recent years has the petroleum industry achieved real progress. The number of oil fields in operation have remarkably increased. Consequently, the production of crude oil rose from 2.4 million tons in 1952 to 4.6 million tons in 1962. Likewise, the refining capacity of oil products rose from 2.4 million tons in 1952 to 5.2 million tons in 1962. Thus, the U.A.R. managed to double her production of fertilizers' gas, butagas, benzine, kerosene, solar diesel, heavy oil and tar in ten years.



Although the industrial progress achieved by the U.A.R. led to a remarkable increase in the local consumption of petroleum products, yet the value of our exports in oil and petroleum products rose from L.E. 1.7 million in 1952 to L.E. 8.3 million in 1962.

Among various oil projects under implementation



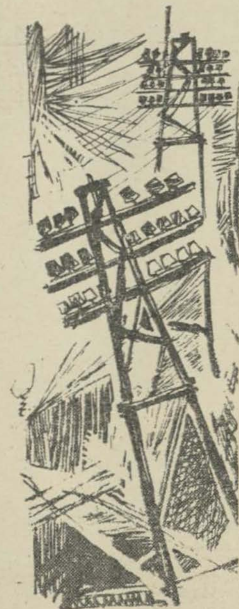
is that of carbonising heavy oil to produce the largest possible quantity of kerosene, solar and fuel oil, lubricating oil and black carbon.

The total value of the petroleum industries — extraction and refinery — rose from L.E. 34.2 million in 1952 to L.E. 79 million in 1962.

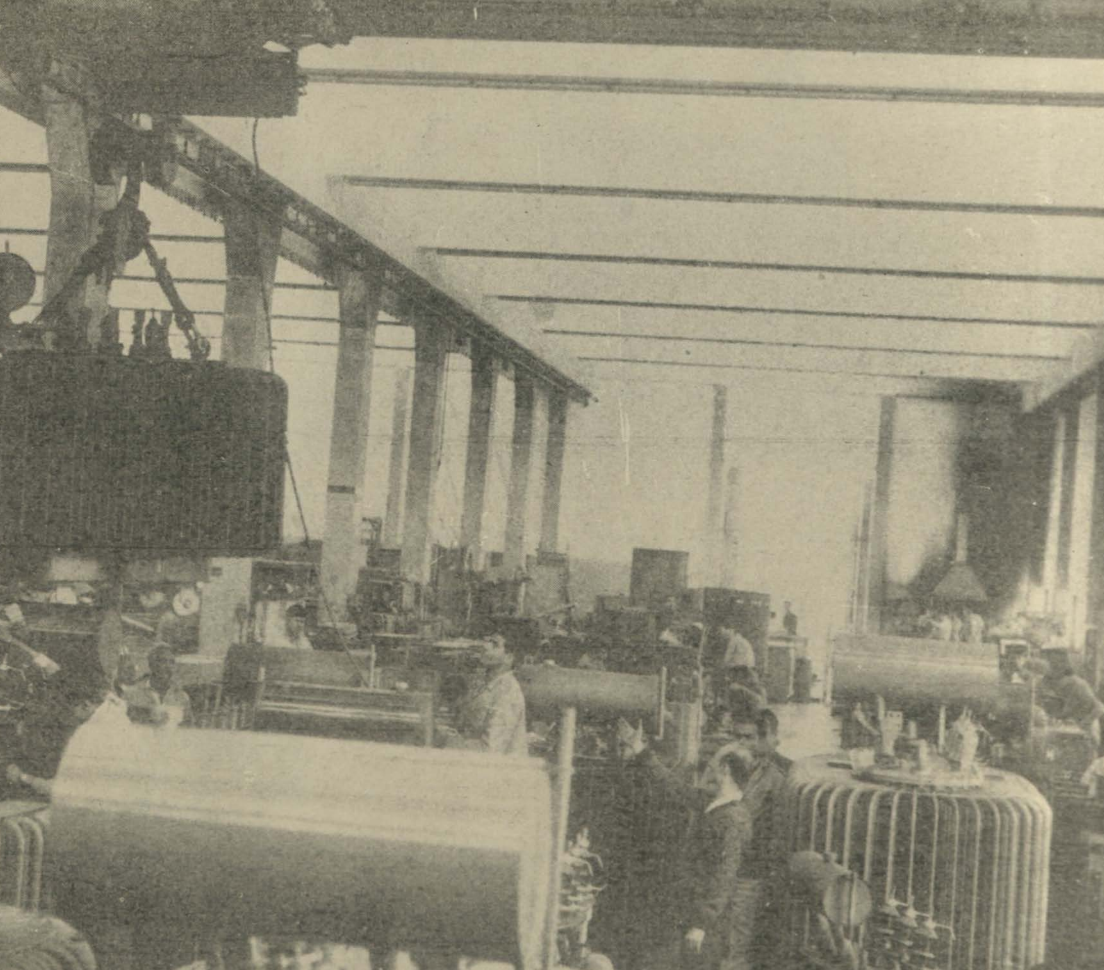


# *Electric Power*

Production of electric power increased four fold during the last eleven years. This was the result of the new electric projects such as the South and North Cairo power stations, the Aswan Dam hydro-electric power station and the general schemes for expanding electricity.

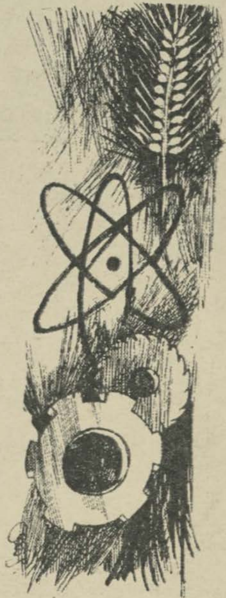


The individual annual share in electric power rose from 46 K.W.H. in 1952 to 146 K.W.H. in 1962 and it is expected to rise further to reach 225 K.W.H. in 1965. The total value of electric power also increased from L.E. 16.1 million in 1952 to L.E. 43 million in 1962.



# *Atomic Energy*

The U.A.R. entered the atomic field in 1955. A unit producing short-life isotopes and medium-life isotopes — of use in the fields of medicine, industry, agriculture and scientific researches — was set up to cope with the requirements of the U.A.R. as well as of the Arab and African states for many years to come. In addition, a laboratory for nuclear physics was also established together with an atomic reactor for researches, an isotopes centre and a unit for analytical chemistry.



The U.A.R. has also entered the rocket field and succeeded in launching in July 1962 the rockets «Al Zafer» (The Conqueror) and «Al Kaher» (The Victor). Earth to sky guided missiles were launched in 1963.

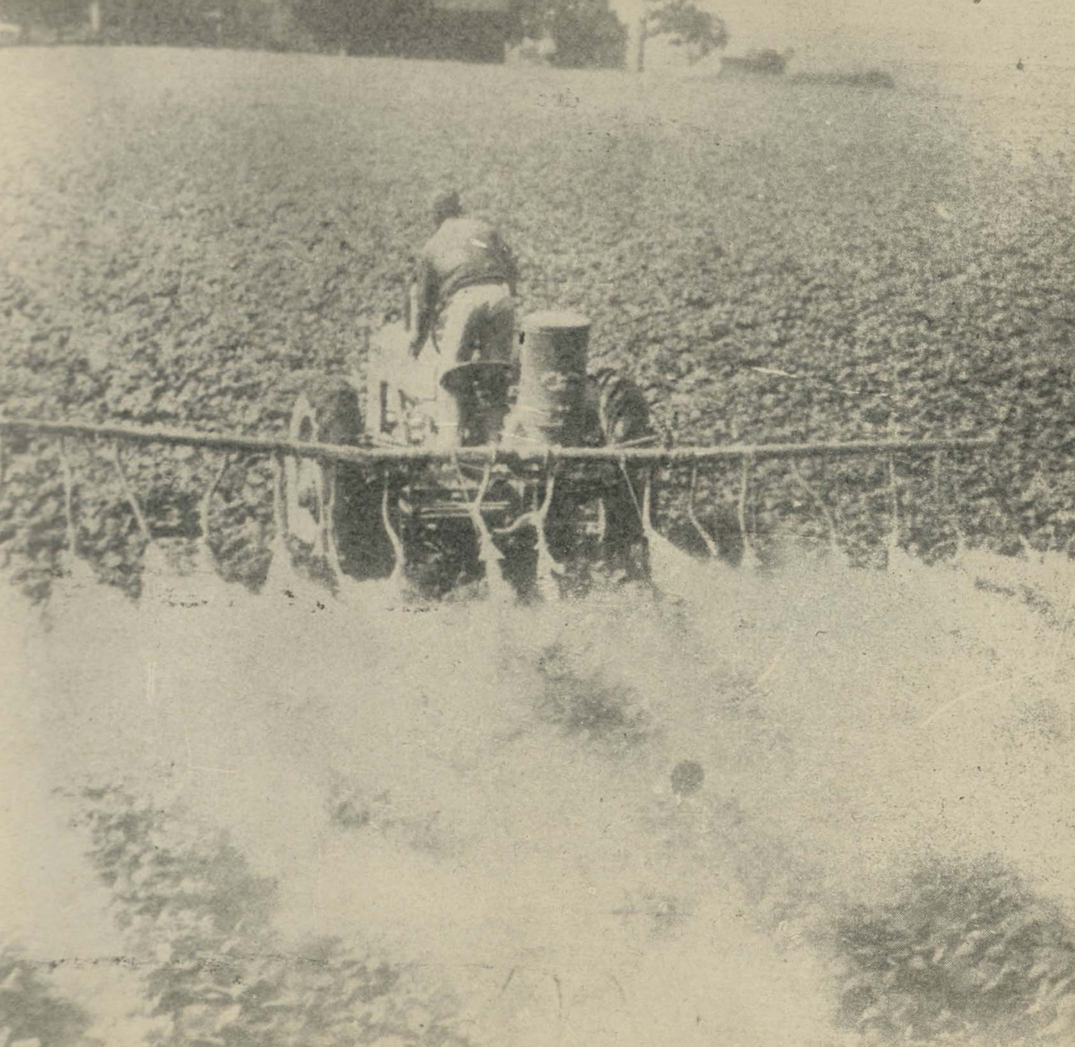


# *Agriculture*

Agriculture is foremost among the important sectors of public production in the U.A.R. To develop it and raise its standard, the State has drawn up a policy to expand agriculture and utilise its resources to full capacity while consolidating the reputation of Egyptian crops abroad to increase the country's income and raise the people's standard of living.

Thus, the total area of cultivated land reached approximately 6,405,239 feddans in 1962. As more than one crop could be cultivated per year, then it can be said that the actual agricultural area — in terms of crops — is equal to 13,106,200 feddans.

One of the important phenomena peculiar to agriculture in the U.A.R. is the existence of modern agri-





cultural mechanic tools side by side with hand equipment. But due to expansion in cultivable land, reclamation of land on a large scale, development of agricultural methods and promotion of the cooperative movement, the mechanisation of agriculture has begun to spread tangibly by expanding the use of tractors and modern agricultural tools to keep pace with the degree of absorption of rural manpower by the industrial sector.

In fact, agriculture contributes largely to the country's national income. In 1962, the total receipts from agricultural production in general, including animal production, was estimated at about L.E. 623 million compared with L.E. 387 million in 1952.

The following table shows agricultural receipts in each of the two years in millions of L.E. :

| | In 1952 | In 1962 |
|---|---|---|
| Field crops and aromatic plants | 296 | 401 |
| Vegetables .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 62 |
| Fruits .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 26 |
| **Total botanic production** .. .. | **321** | **502** |
| Cattle and other slain animals | 30 | 59 |
| Dairy and their products and wool .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 26 | 41 |
| Poultry and palms with products | 10 | 21 |
| **Total animal production** .. .. | **66** | **121** |
| Total receipts from agricultural products .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 387 | 623 |
| Cost factors .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 135 | 152 |
| Aggregate agricultural receipts | **252** | **471** |

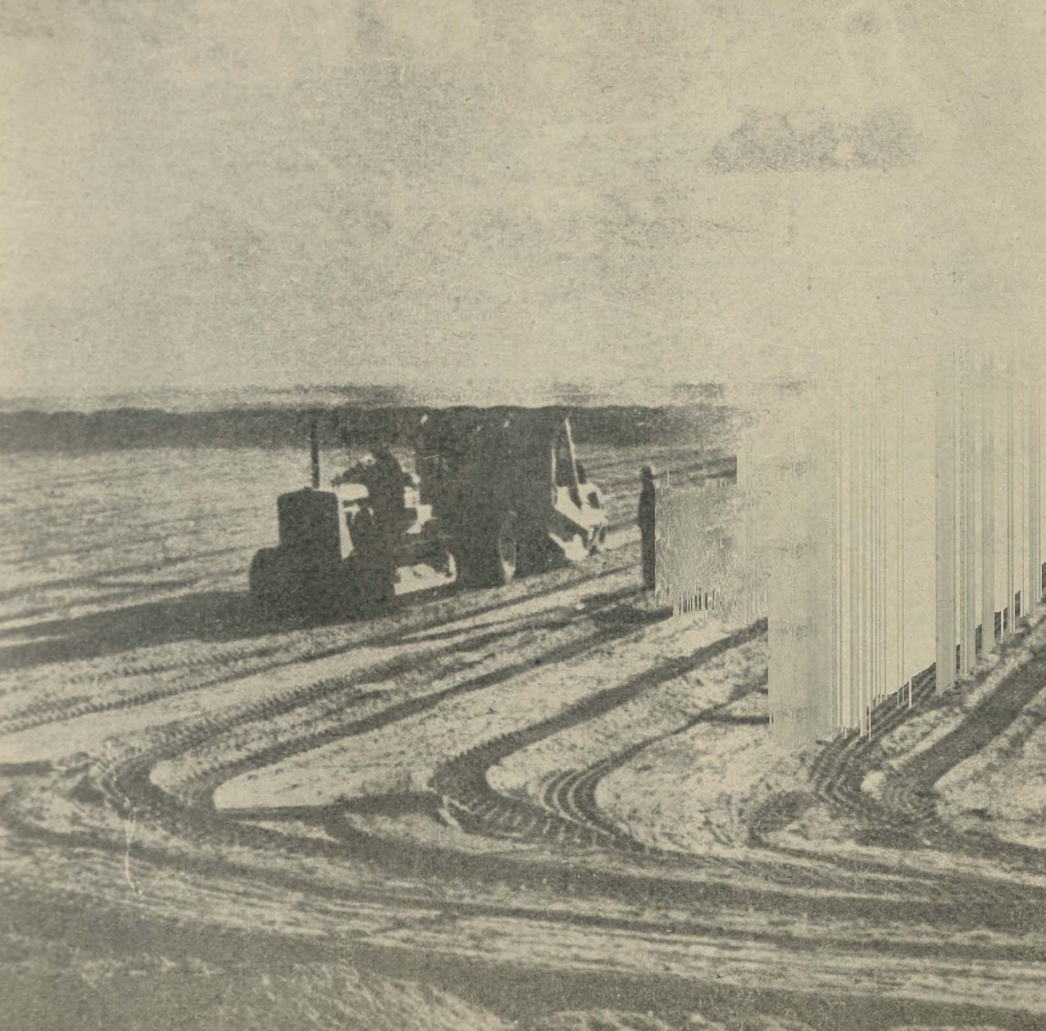
If this is added to the income from aquatic wealth, which reached about L.E. 13 million in 1962, the grand total of receipts from agriculture will reach about L.E. 484 million.

# Land Reclamation

The yearly average land reclaimed during the two decades preceding the year 1961/62 did not exceed 5300 feddans. But in 1961/62 alone, 89,370 feddans were reclaimed by Government organisations and companies. Under the Five-Year Plan, expansion in cultivable land will reach 200,000 feddans per year.

**AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

Expansion in the area of reclaimed land has a great effect on the increase in agricultural production in general. This is clearly indicated in the following table, which shows the area of cultivated land together with the production of agricultural crops in the years 1952 and 1962.



| Crops | Unit of Dealings | | Area per 1,000 feddans | | Quantity of crops per 1,000 units | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Unit per kilogram | 1952 | 1962 | 1952 | 1962 |
| Unginned cotton .. | Metric Kantar | 50 | 1,967 | 1,992 | 8,916 | 10,242 |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ardab | 150 | 1,402 | 1,499 | 7,260 | 1,382 |
| Barley .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 120 | 137 | 152 | 981 | 1,403 |
| Finugreek .. .. .. .. .. | » | 155 | 54 | 65 | 217 | 299 |
| Maize .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 140 | 1,704 | 1,938 | 10,757 | 14,295 |
| Guinea Corn .. .. .. | » | 140 | 433 | 498 | 3,732 | 4,926 |
| Unhusked rice .. .. .. | Dariba | 945 | 374 | 752 | 547 | 1,694 |
| Beans .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ardab | 155 | 355 | 398 | 1,610 | 2,015 |
| Lentils .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 160 | 58 | 87 | 199 | 401 |
| Peanuts .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 75 | 26 | 43 | 268 | 524 |
| Sesame .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 120 | 42 | 44 | 118 | 136 |
| Onions .. .. .. .. .. .. | Kantar | 45 | 70 | 150 | 5,421 | 14,319 |
| Sugar Cane .. .. .. | Ton | 1,000 | 92 | 122 | 3,260 | 5,736 |
| Vegetables .. .. .. .. .. | » | 1,000 | 261 | 504 | 1,838 | 4,372 |
| Fruits .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 1,000 | 94 | 134 | 525 | 749 |

Meanwhile, the total output of dates reached 621,027 tons in 1962 compared with 247,930 tons in 1952.

Agricultural production is expected to increase by the end of the Five-Year Plan (1964/65) at the rate of 28%, due to the fact that the State has allocated L.E. 225 million for agriculture in the Plan in addition to investments assigned for irrigation and drainage projects, estimated at L.E. 166 million.

In fact, the agricultural policy is now taking a new trend to produce other agricultural crops which could be depended upon for export in addition to cotton. Accordingly, there has been a remarkable expansion in the production of rice, onions, peanuts, potatoes, sesame, fruits, vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants.

**COTTON**

Cotton is on the top of the list of U.A.R. exports, as it represents together with its products 75% of the value of these exports. Thus, the State attaches great importance to reorganising its markets and controlling various stages of its marketing, from the moment it is collected from the field until it is exported.

Egyptian cotton is considered foremost among the best quality cotton in the world. Its varieties can be divided into three main categories based on the length of its staple.

**(1) Long staple cottons (above 1.3/8 inches).** — These are represented by the Karnak and Menoufy. But newer and better varieties have been developed, namely, Giza 59 in place of Karnak, and Giza 68 in place of Menoufy.

**(2) Medium-long staple cottons (1.1/4-1.3/8 inches)** — These are represented by Bahteem 185, Giza 30 and Giza 47. Then Giza 67 was developed to replace Bahteem 185 and Giza 69 to replace Giza 30 and Giza 47.

**(3) Medium staple cottons (1.1/3 - 1.1/4 inches).** — Ashmouny, which has been developed into Giza 66 represents these cottons.

Although our production of cotton in 1960-61 constituted only 5.1% of the world total output, yet the U.A.R. is the largest long-staple cotton exporter in the world, having produced 60 % of the world's total output in that variety in the said year.

The U.A.R. Government continues to give special importance to cotton as well as to its industry and export as shown in the following table :

| | Unit | 1953/54 | 1961/62 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area cultivated with cotton | 1000 feddans | 1,324 | 1,992 |
| Production of raw cotton .. | 1000 metric | 6,364 | 10,254 |
| Raw cotton exports .. .. .. | Kantar | 6,490 | 8,234 |
| Cotton consumption for spinning mills .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | » | 1,464 | 2,652 |
| Production of yarn .. .. .. | Ton | 59,350 | 110,245 |
| Exports of yarn .. .. .. .. .. | » | 5,476 | 21,231 |
| Production of cotton textiles | » | 55,509 | 67,100 |
| Export of cotton textiles .. .. | » | 966 | 13,123 |

Increase in the exports and local consumption of raw cotton in 1953/54 over production was due to the wise policy adopted in disposing of the stock left from the year 1952/53.

## RICE

Rice is considered the second export crop, following cotton. Accordingly, the U.A.R.'s new policy for the production of rice aims to expand its cultivation over an area of 900,000 feddans. Efforts exerted by the State to improve its quality, raise the standard of its production, increase its output per feddan and develop varieties capable of resisting plant diseases, have been fruitful.

The increase in the production of rice has led to a rise in its exports from 16,000 tons in 1952 to 312,000 tons in 1962.

## ONIONS

Onions are the third crop on the list of our agricultural crops. Thus, the Agricultural Development Plan aims to raise the onion crop by using good-quality seeds, combatting onion diseases and improving consumption characteristics.

The U.A.R. is considered the largest onion exporter in the world, exporting 24% of the total world exports. Other important onion exporters are Holland 17 % Spain 11%, U.S.A. 10% and Italy 8%.

Our principal onion importers are the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France, Singapore, Malaya, Switzerland, East Germany, Belgium, Ceylon, Saudi Arabia and Sweden.

**PEANUTS**

The peanut crop occupies the fourth place on the list of U.A.R. exports. They are in great demand by foreign markets in Europe particularly West Germany.

Our exports of unshelled peanuts totalled 13,292 tons in 1962 compared with 71 tons in 1952, while the exports of shelled peanuts reached 3,012 tons in 1962 against 68 tons in 1952.

As foreign markets can absorb 30,000 tons of Egyptian peanuts, the Agricultural Development Plan is expanding cultivation to export adequate quantities of them.

**POTATOES**

Potatoes are considered one of the crops for which foreign demand has greatly increased. Thus, the State has worked to expand its cultivated area. This has raised the potato crop from 153,000 tons in 1952 to 290,000 tons in 1960 and 402,000 tons in 1962. Potato

exports have also increased from 11,000 tons in 1952 to 174,000 tons in 1962.

**BORTICULTURAL CROPS**

The area planted with fruits, vegetables and medicinal and aromatic plants is expanded each year in conformity with the country's new agricultural policy, improving quality and raising production to cope with the requirements of local consumption and export the surplus to foreign markets.

Citrus fruits are foremost among these crops as there is a good demand for them in European and Middle East markets. Work is underway to expand the area planted with varieties for which there is a good demand abroad, such as Naval, Valnitian and Jaffa oranges. Packing stations equipped with the most modern machinery protecting citrus fruits for the longest possible time have been set up.

The United Arab Republic exports large quantities of vegetables and canned, frozen or dried fruits in addition to quantities of medicinal oils extracted from plants and flowers during the winter season.



# *Animal Wealth*

Animal wealth represents a big proportion of the U.A.R. national capital. Thus, it is obvious that the State takes great interest in it as an important source of food and a direct aid to villagers, helping them to promote their income and raise their standard of living. Under the animal production industrialisation programme, milk is pasteurised and used in producing ordinary and dried cheese as well as butter, meat is jerked and wool is spun and woven.

High quality stocks of animals, suitable for our environment, have been brought into the country on a large scale during the last few years with the object of breeding and cross-breeding them. These include Holestein Frizian cows and Leghorn, Rhode Island and Plymouth Rock poultry.

# *Acquatic Wealth*

In addition to the River Nile, lakes and canal networks, the U.A.R. has a long coast connected by both the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Production of Egyptian fisheries reaches some 120,000 metric tons per year, while that of high quality sponge, occupying an outstanding place in world markets, exceeds 26,000 kilogrammes.

The increasing rise in the production of acquatic wealth led to exporting large quantities of frozen and canned prawns to foreign markets in Europe and U.S.A.

**AGRARIAN REFORM**

The Agrarian Reform Law was issued in 1952 making 200 feddans the maximum of land ownership per individual and 300 feddans for the family which consists of husband, wife and children, and passing land exceeding that figure to the Government in return for state bonds. This has reduced the area of land own-

ed by 1768 persons from 1,176,801 to 353,600 feddans, the difference being distributed among destitute peasants.

In order to narrow the gap of differences between the various classes and to turn land workers into land owners, this Law was amended in July 1961 to reduce the ceiling of ownership to 100 feddans only.

The Agrarian Reform Law regulates relations between landlords and tenants of agricultural land. It fixed a ceiling for rates of rent payable to the landlord and provided the bases enabling tenants to stay for a longer time on the land they are cultivating and establishing direct relations between these tenants and their landlords to prevent the exploitation by middlemen.

The Law has also taken special care to associate land seizure and distribution by establishing agricultural cooperative societies for the new beneficiaries to increase production and raise the farmers' income

These societies supply their members with agricultural credit, seeds, fertilisers, cattle, agricultural equipment and assistance to preserve and transport crops. They also organise land cultivation, anti-pest campaigns and the cooperative sale of crops at reasonable prices, in addition to various social services they render to the farmers. The number of these societies has now reached 458.

# *Combined Units*

The formation of combined units was approved in 1954 to promote social consciousness. Under this programme, the countryside is divided into regions, each populated by about 15,000 persons. For each region there is one combined unit administered by the rural council and entrusted with hygienic, educational, social and agricultural services. The number of combined units required to serve the country is estimated at 868 units.

# *Transport*

The U.A.R. Government has succeeded in improving and coordinating transport utilities on the basis of the country's requirements and the condition of each utility. The number of railway wagons, trucks, telephone lines, tunnels, bridges and the length of macadamised roads was doubled during the last eleven years.



The main runways at the Cairo International Airport rose from 2850 to 3250 metres in length and they were covered with a layer of concrete making them capable of bearing the heaviest jet planes. Construction of the new customs and passengers premises, among the biggest of their kind in the world, has been completed, the constructed area being almost one million square metres large.

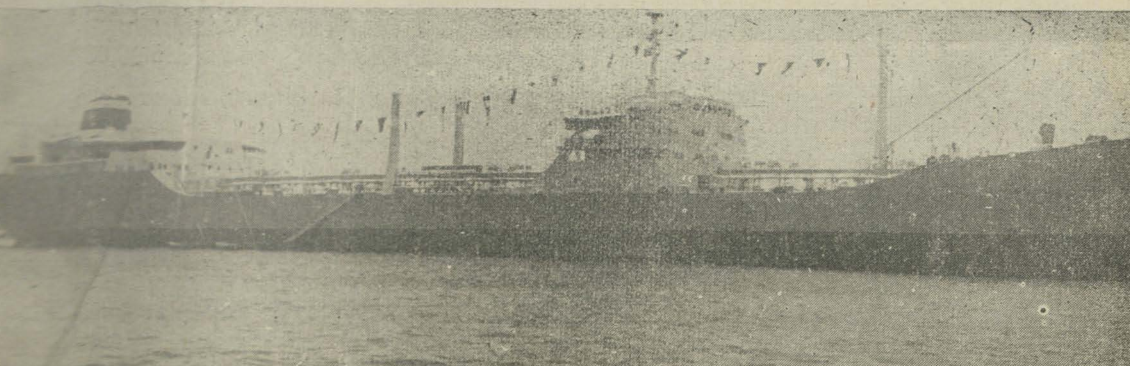
## SUEZ CANAL

After nationalising the Company formerly administering the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956, the U.A.R. Authority began to develop and improve that important waterway so that it can now receive ships with



38 feet draught. This has increased the tonnage of ships transiting the Canal from 115.8 million tons in 1955 to 192 million tons in 1962 and the tolls from L.E. 32.1 million to L.E. 60.2 million.

The Nasser Project to widen, deepen and double the passageway for ships with 45 feet draught and 70,000 tons tonnage is under construction.



# *Education and Culture*

More than L.E. 550 million were spent on education during the last eleven years against L.E. 300 million spent during the preceding seventy years (1882-1952). The proportion of children admitted into primary schools in 1962 reached 88.9 percent compared with 40 per cent only in 1951.

During the year 1962-63, 2,972,430 students of both sexes were enrolled in primary schools, 308,263 in preparatory schools, 45,092 in technical preparatory schools, 84,046 in technical secondary schools, about 1,358,000 in general secondary schools and some 99,000 in the five universities : Cairo, Ein Shams, Alexandria, Assiut and Al Azhar.

In the same year, the number of students coming from foreign countries totalled 18,998, cultural institutes



numbered 23, cultural conferences attended by the U.A.R. amounted to 90 and teachers loaned to twenty countries reached 3,627.



Meanwhile, Al Azhar University was reorganised to remain — as it used to be more than 1000 years ago — the biggest Moslem University in the East and West. Under the reorganisation law, Al Azhar has a Supreme Council to draw up its general policy, a Research Combined Centre to study Islamic subjects and express opinion regarding various doctrinal and social problems, and a University concerned with higher education. This University has Faculties for Islamic Studies, Public Relations and Administration, Engineering Industries, Agriculture and Medicine. This is in addition to the preparatory and secondary institutes which provide students with Islamic culture.

The U.A.R. Government has also given great importance to cultural services by establishing public libraries in all towns, encouraging translation from foreign languages, studying the ancient heritage and



setting up a Museum for educational purposes. It has also granted prizes to distinguished students and is working to eradicate illiteracy, promote folkloric culture and send educational missions abroad.

Moreover, it has formed the Supreme Council for the Welfare of Arts and Literature and has developed the cinema, theatre and folkloric arts. For this purpose, it has established the Film Consolidation Foundation, the Folkloric Arts Centre, the Ballet School, the Choral Troupes, the Higher National Institute of Music





(Conservatoire) and the Higher Institute of Dramatic Arts.

Great interest has been taken in the Broadcasting Station. Programmes are now broadcast on the short and medium wave lengths from stations 1424 K.W.H. for 328 transmission hours a day. Similar interest has been shown towards Television, which shows programmes on three channels.

# *Provision of potable water*

The U.A.R. has worked to expand potable water projects. Necessary allocations were sanctioned and programmes mapped out to expand existing water stations and networks and to establish new ones. In the areas, where subterranean water is not suitable for drinking purposes, six major filter works were provided giving water to more than five million citizens in the country-side.

People getting potable water now total about 85% of the country's entire population. However the Economic Development Plan has earmarked L.E. 5.5 million for potable water projects, which will raise the proportion of beneficiaries to 90 %.

# Medical Care

The State aims to extend medical services to all citizens, according to the need of each. It also aims to establish the medical insurance system in the various sectors. Thus, the number of hospitals increased and private societies and individuals have been encouraged to establish medical clinics. The number of beds in government hospitals reached 26,282 in 1962 while patients including those who attended out-patient clinics, totalled about 17 million.

The government has also increased the number of physicians and nurses and hospitals have been supplied with adequate equipment and medicines. A section for supplying free medical treatment with isotopes has been set up.

The combined health units in operation now

number 269. Medical care for mothers and children is provided at seven health units, in addition to the medical sections at the combined units. Meanwhile, work is underway to make health units cover all the countryside and the frontier regions so that every 5000 persons will be served by one unit.

# *Social Welfare*

Private organisations and societies devoted to social services total 3,697, while the number of social centres, benevolent societies, popular playgrounds and rural reform societies assisted by the State has reached 273. These societies have trained 13,840 girls and 3120 boys to acquire the skill necessary for rural industries. A plan has also been drawn to re-settle 27,000 Nubian families living in 40 villages, which will be submerged by the High Dam waters. Necessary funds were allocated to establish and consolidate combined units while vast strides were taken to implement a programme to expand social services, so that those services are now provided in an area forming about 42% of the whole countryside.

Likewise, the consumer cooperative societies were spread to combat high prices and reduce the cost of living. Members of these societies now number 237,372 persons.

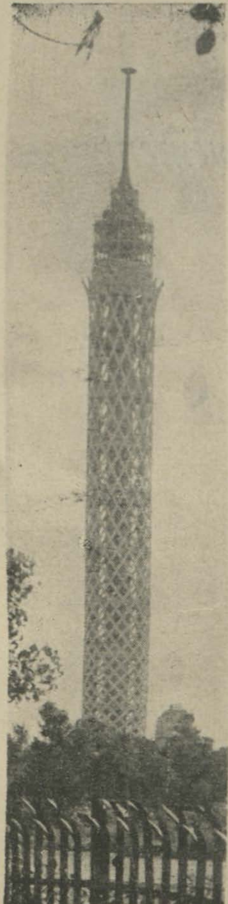
In January 1961, the number of establishments affiliated to the Social Insurances Organisation reached 28,712 while the number of workers benefiting from the insurance system totalled 355,027.

# *Cooperative Movement*

Cooperativeness is considered an economic social democratic institution working to integrate the economic forces of the people to overcome economic and social problems likely to confront them.

Thus, the State laid the foundations of the new cooperative organisations by issuing the cooperative laws connected with various agricultural, industrial, consumer and housing sectors.

This movement had a clear effect on the incorporal personality of the Cooperative Agricultural Credit Bank, which is now financing cooperative development programmes and following up their implementation, particularly after the number of agricultural cooperative societies exceeded 4000.



# *Tourism*

The United Arab Republic occupies a distinguished place among the states which attract tourists, as it enjoys many advantages, foremost among which are : an excellent position on the cross-roads of several continents, a mild climate, a wonderful land-scape, the River Nile, mineral and sulphuric waters, fascinating monuments and a low cost of living.

The monuments in which the U.A.R. is very rich constitute the most ancient heritage of humanity.

In fact the U.A.R. has a Pharaonic civilisation represented in the Pyramids, Sphinx, and temples — a Christian civilisation symbolised in the monasteries and churches — a modern Islamic civilisation represented in the big mosques with their lofty minarets — a modern civilisation illustrated by the projects of irrigation, agriculture, industry and brid-

ges. In addition to all this there are also the ancient African and Greek civilisations.

He who visits the U.A.R. should spend a few days in Cairo, which was founded in 969 and whose population now exceeds three million. Cairo, which is the U.A.R.'s capital, is considered the centre of the Moslem World. It has Al-Azhar, the oldest University in the world and the centre of Islamic studies.



The things which first attract the visitor to the Egyptian capital are the three famous Pyramids and the Sphinx, where performances of the «Son et Lumière » project are being held to acquaint the tourists with the history of the Pharaohs from the lips of the Sphinx, who narrates that history in several languages under coloured spotlights.

A tour of Cairo must include visits to the Egyptian Museum, Islamic Museum, Coptic Museum, the Citadel where one can see the second «Son et Lumière » project, Abdine Palace Museum, the Guezira Museum, the National Arts Theatre, Khan El Khalily and the famous mosques and churches.

Cairo Tower, considered the world's eighth wonder, being 187 metres in height, is situated in the centre of the U.A.R. capital. The Tower has a revolving casino and a restaurant with a number of shops selling souvenirs. From it, visitors can see all places of interest in Cairo.

To the north of Cairo there are the picturesque Barrages on the Nile, where the River is divided into two branches in the shape of a fan. On the other



side of the capital, there is Helwan with the famous mineral baths.

The U.A.R. summer resorts are situated either on the Mediterranean such as Alexandria, Port Said, Marsa Matruh and Ras El Bar or on the Red Sea as Suez and Ismailia. Alexandria is rightly called the bride of the Mediterranean. It was founded in 331 B.C. by Alexander the Great. Thus, it has become the city of history, commerce and tourism. Foremost among its landmarks are the Roman and Greek Museums as well as the historical places like Kom El Sho-

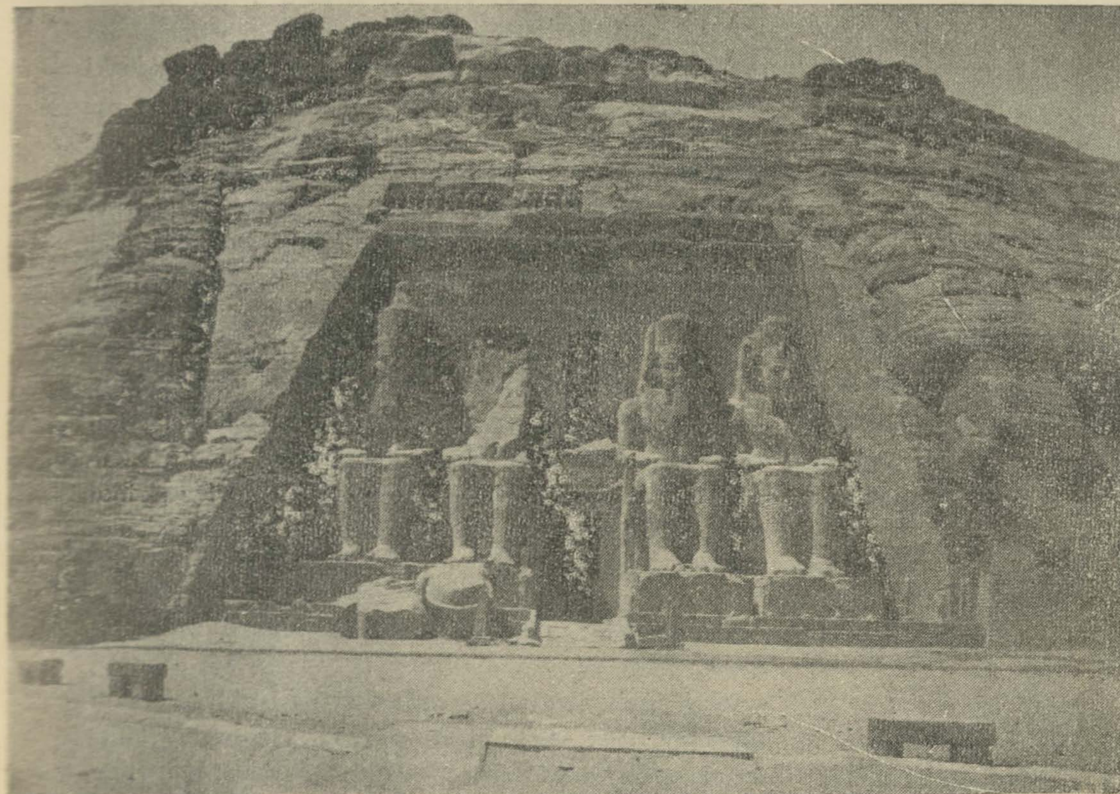
kafa, Amoud El Sawary, Al Chatby and the Citadel of Kaitbay.

The regions of Mount Sinai and the Saint Catherine Monastery enjoy a religious and historical distinction in addition to their beautiful scenery rarely found in any other place.

The tour of the U.A.R. is incomplete without a visit to Luxor and Aswan, which are distinguished by having a lovely, warm winter. These two towns have been considered foremost among the most excellent winter resorts in the world, in addition to their richness in Pharaonic monuments.

Tourists who visit Luxor are awed by the greatness of Al Karnak and Luxor Temples, Al Kebash Road, the Royal Tombs, the Valley of the Kings, the Valley of the Queens, the Mausoleum of Tut Ankh Amon, Setty, Amenhoteb II and the Princes.

In Aswan, visitors can see the Aswan Water Reservoir, the High Dam project, the Aswan Island, Al Nabatat Island, and Agha Khan Mausoleum. From Aswan one can go to Nubia to see its monuments, foremost among which are the Abu Simbel Temples.



which were hewn by Ramses II in a mount of rocks looking onto the Nile at a place 280 kilometres to the south of Aswan. As these Temples are considered among the greatest temples of Ancient Egypt, the U.A.R. Government has taken great interest, since the beginning of the High Dam Project, to save them from being submerged by the Dam's waters. A scheme has been prepared in collaboration with the U.N.E.S.C.O. to raise those temples to the top of the plateau from which they are cut.



Any person coming into the United Arab Republic may bring with him, without authorisation, foreign currency, money orders, bank cheques, credit letters and tourist cheques in any amounts, provided that such amounts are confirmed in the customs declarations.

Foreigners, not residents of the United Arab Republic may carry with them on leaving the country, without authorisation the whole or part of the foreign currency notes, bank cheques, credit letters and tourist cheques which were in their possession, or which they carried with them on entering the country, and

which they had confirmed in the declaration presented to the customs authorities on their arrival.

Persons entering into the United Arab Republic or quitting it are forbidden to carry with them any Egyptian currency notes.



## CENTRES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EGYPTIAN GOODS :

1. — The General Organisation for International Exhibitions and Fairs, Exhibition Ground, Guezira, Cairo.

2. — General Organisation for Development of Exports, 23 Talaat Harb Street, Cairo.

3. — General Egyptian Trade Organisation, — Mohamed Farid Street, Misr Bank Building, Cairo.

4. — Commercial Attaché Office, at the United Arab Republic Embassy.



Information Department

Cairo U.A.R.